





Saturday, January 30, 1844.

## International Copyright.

We have already expressed ourselves freely against the establishment of an international copyright law. It is not demanded by justice; it will operate unfavorably on the general interests of Literature and Science.

An argument frequently urged of late, in favor of it, is, that it is necessary to the public morals and the formation of a national literature. We need tariffs to protect and build up our Home Industry; we require international copyright to save us from the overflows of the pauper literature of Europe! So long as foreign thoughts are permitted to come in upon us like a flood, native genius will be depressed. The law will not shield knowledge; it will only build a flood-gate to graduate the flow of that stream which brings more than needs to be unlearned than learned.

There is an aristocracy in the literary, as well as political world. It would limit science to the few. The diffusion of knowledge is regarded with much apprehension, as agitates the privileged classes at the idea of extending political privileges. Cheap literature is abhorred. The social aristocrat does universal suffrage. With such, this clamor about an international copyright is most popular. Give them the home-market, by virtually laying a tariff on foreign books, and they will be able to acquire some small reputation.

Now, the truth is, such a law is desired will not put down a cheap literature, nor will it build up a national one. The vacuum created by damming up the stream from abroad, would be filled by streams of inferior quality at home.—The Mysteries of New York would supply the place of the Mysteries of Paris; domestic romances would spring up to gratify the unsatisfied craving of the public mind; and the only difference would probably be, that we should have the same degree of immorality, with a less amount of genius. For one, we do not regard this cheap literature as unfavorable, on the whole, to public morals, or to a national literature. It is best we should have it: the people demand it. The same press that issues poison, sends forth the antidote. For all the corruptions of this species of literature, correctives are found; aye, the very work that is polluted, frequently contains that which will wash away the stain it communicates.

There is no exception to the universal law, that while on earth, man shall be exposed to the conflicting influences of good and evil. Every discovery in Science looks two ways—to good and to evil. Every invention in the Arts is a two-edged sword, and may be used for the destruction of vice, or the defence of virtue. It is this very exposure to contradictory influences which is designed to try men's souls, and give them an opportunity, by struggling and self-denial, to achieve for themselves a character and a reward, which they would have never known, had not their great progenitor fallen.

Since the day when Adam first ate of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, man has been eating of the same tree. The hour of innocent ignorance has forever passed away. The good and evil about us, we must put into the crucible of mind, and try; separating the pure from the dross, detecting the counterfeit, and proving the reality. We shall have a pure press, whenever we have a pure world; not before. And it would be about as reasonable to appoint sentinels over the birth of children, that they might strangle the ill-formed and badly constituted, as to establish any species of censorship over the offspring of the Press. Taxes and wheat grow together, and so let them grow, till the Master shall send forth the reapers to gather in the harvest.

Give us then a cheap literature, though much of it be trash; for it is better that all should have a chance of learning, than that ideas should be confined to the few. Give us a cheap literature too that we may have a national one. Unchain mind every where, and let it be free to interchange productions without limit with all other minds. "There is that scatterseth and yet increaseth." The more you quicken and inform the mass, the more material you will have for literary excellence. The greater number of energies you wake up, the better prospect of bringing forth latent talent, capable of transcendent attainment. The broader you make the basis, the higher and firmer will be your superstructure.

If there be any thing in the nature of our climate, institutions, or circumstances, to produce a national literature, that is, as some define it, to stamp certain peculiarities on the productions of our home-writers, depend upon it, nature will have its own course, despite all obstacles. The literature from abroad cannot so possess the public mind, as to make head against this cause, (if there be such a one) which would operate with a perpetual and an accumulating force. In such a case, we might receive foreign ideas, but they would be run in our own moulds. We could digest foreign productions, and yet be ourselves.

But what mean we by a National Literature? A mode of thinking and writing, peculiar to a nation? Or simply the aggregate works of many able-minded men, belonging to it? There is a great deal of mystification on this point. England has a national literature, because she can boast of men who have excelled in every department of writing—whose genius has informed and delighted the world. Does her national literature consist in its peculiarities? We hold that the laws of taste are universal and absolute. If a nation has beautiful, sublime, pathetic writers, whose productions are conformable to these laws she has a national literature; which consists, not in its peculiarities, but in this very conformity.—Shakespeare pleases all the world, in every age, not because he is an Englishman—not because he is a peculiar writer, for in so far as he is local & peculiar, he is not the dramatist of the world—but because he is true to the genuine laws of taste, which are the same in all time, every where—because he excels, as some will have it, all others in his knowledge and delineation of human nature. Just in proportion as a writer approaches the ideas of Absolute Truth, Beauty, Purity, Sublimity, he becomes divested of mannerism, localism, more peculiarities, and can be appreciated by universal man.

To have a national literature then, it is not necessary that we be a peculiar people, and to accomplish this, that we restrict or exclude foreign literature—that we erect a flood-gate to graduate the flow of that which more needs to be unlearned than learned. If poor, it cannot mask the minds of those who are destined to construct a National Literature: if rich, it must aid them; just as the whole world of mind has been always benefited by the intellectual luminaries that from time to time have shone upon its darkness.

## Execution of Adam Horn.

This man, convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed in Baltimore jail, on the 12th inst. It is calculated that there were 10,000 spectators on the surrounding heights.

## Our Course.

A correspondent writes:—"Our friends every where are inquiring, why does not Dr. Bailey put Birney's name at the mast head of his paper?" Our answer must be brief; we have a great disinclination to do as the Gentiles would about.—The mast head of our paper will never bear any other name than that of its editor. But, for the satisfaction of our friends, we will say, that we shall give our cordial support to the Liberty candidate for the Presidency, Mr. BURNES, because we know him to be distinguished for unbending integrity, firmness of will, discrimination, sobriety and strength of mind, and fidelity to the cause of Human Liberty.

After the State Liberty Convention shall have ratified the nomination, and avowed its choice of a candidate for the Governorship, we shall publish both nominations, and take care to keep them sufficiently before the public eye, without sinking our paper into a partisan sheet, or subjecting ourselves to the charge of caring more for men than principles. We do not expect to multiply adherents by glorifying our candidates, but by enforcing our doctrines. Converts to the latter will not hesitate long about supporting the former, where, as is the case with our candidates, they are men unexceptionable on the score of moral character and intellectual ability, and eminent moreover for their comprehensive philanthropy.

But, for the sake of all that is lovely and of good report, let the Liberty Party never resort to the demagogism, the trickery, the man-glorification, which have been a standing reproach against the politics of this country; and, let its papers never so far forget the high purposes to which they are consecrated, as to become mere electioneering organs.

We have said thus much, not that we supposed our correspondent or the friends to whom he refers, would wish to see our paper thus perverted, but because we want them to know precisely the course we shall pursue and the reasons therefor.

## Action! Action! Action!!!

## TO THE LIBERTY MEN OF OHIO:

The State Committee earnestly recommend to the Liberty men of the state, the following plan of organization and action, to be immediately adopted, and to be maintained in active vigor, until the Slaveholding Oligarchy shall be overthrown; our state and nation delivered from all responsibility for slavery; and the example and influence of our National Government placed on the side of Equal Rights and Free Labor.

1. Let the Liberty men of each county form a COUNTY LIBERTY ASSOCIATION. It is hoped that the Liberty men of no county will excuse themselves from forming such an association because they are few. Let them go to work, unite in an association, converse with their neighbors, point out the enormous crimes and dreadful consequences of slavery, circulate tracts, and they will soon gain accessions to their numbers. (A form of a constitution for such an association, is subjoined No. 1.)

2. Let as many copies of the constitution as may be needed, be either printed or written, and let every member of the association use his best exertions to obtain signatures, noting opposite to each, the township or ward of the signer. Let the copies of the constitution having signatures affixed, be returned to the Secretary of the association, who should number and file them, and record the names of members and their residences, in a book prepared for the purpose, arranging them according to their townships and wards, and numbering the members from each ward and township by themselves, and also setting opposite each name the number of the constitution on file to which the original signature was affixed. (An example of such a record is subjoined No. 2.)

3. Let weekly meetings of the association be held for conversation, discussion and maturing plans of action. Let each member at these meetings report the number of tracts distributed by him during the week, the number of signatures obtained to the constitution, and any interesting incidents which may have occurred. Let as many as possible who are considering the Liberty question, but have not yet made up their minds to act with us, be induced to attend these meetings.—Let, also, Liberty meetings be held and tracts distributed in every township and school district of the county.

4. Let the secretary keep a record of the proceedings of the association in a separate book, and let him, at the close of each month, report to MANLEY CHAPIN, the secretary and treasurer of State Committee at Cincinnati, the number of members, the number of tracts distributed, and all other matters of interest, that he may publish an abstract of such report in the Liberty papers.

5. Let a "County Liberty Fund" be raised by the voluntary contributions of members and others disposed to aid the good cause. Every Liberty man and woman is urged to consider the vast importance of systematic contribution to this Fund. Let every one give something, if no more than one cent, every week. And let the money be used for the purchase and distribution of "Pacis for the People." If each county would do its duty, and each Liberty man and woman would do her duty, FIFTY THOUSAND of these persuasive orators might be sent abroad monthly through the State.

6. Let Township and Ward Liberty Clubs be formed wherever practicable. And let them become auxiliary to the County Association; having, however, a fund, record, books, and weekly meetings of their own; but reporting monthly or weekly to the County Association, and pursuing substantially the same plan of action.

The form of a Constitution for such an association is subjoined No. 3.

7. Let every man and woman, friendly to the Liberty cause, remember the "STATE LIBERTY FUND" and send every month according to their ability, to Manley Chapin, Secretary and Treasurer, at Cincinnati. This Fund should be liberal and permanently supplied. It will be expended in sending speakers and tracts into all parts of the State, and every dollar will be made to go as far as possible. Let all who desire the deliverance of the Country, from her greatest curse, and all who pray for labor or hope for the redemption of the slave remember this Fund.

8. Let nominations of true and faithful LIBERTY MEN be made FOR EVERY OFFICE from the CONSTITUTIONAL to the CONGRESSMAN. Let no election, local or general, go by without nominations and a struggle. It is exceedingly important to have our Constables and Justices of the Peace, Liberty men. Our Trustees and Clerks of Townships should be Liberty men. Our Judges, Sheriffs, and Clerks of Courts should be Liberty men. Our Representatives and Senators, both in the General Assembly and in Congress, should be Liberty men. Our Governor, our President, and the officers of our State and National Governments, should be Liberty men. No Liberty man should, under any circumstances, cast a vote for an adherent of either of the SLAVE PARTIES of the country.

Such a vote is a vote to continue slavery; to postpone the triumph of Liberty Principles; to endure the oppression, the injustice, and the contumely of the Slaveholding Oligarchy yet longer! What man, having the heart of a man, can cast such a vote?

A great work and a glorious triumph is before us! This very year—would every friend of Liberty in the State do all that is possible—we might probably elect our candidate for Governor. We might, at least, elect a sufficient number of Representatives and Senators to control the action of the General Assembly. We might, also, elect some Representatives to Congress. We can, if we will, elect a considerable number of Justices, Constables, and other Township officers at the Spring Elections. Shall we not arouse and do it? All we want is organization and action! Organization and action!! PROMPT, EARLY AND PERSISTENT ORGANIZATION AND ACTION!!!

The signs of the times are auspicious. The ranks of the enemy waver and begin to give way! Will you stand with folded arms until the favorable moment passes by? Will you not awake, arouse and put forth redoubled energy?

By order of the State Committee,

MANLEY CHAPIN, Secretary.

[We will publish the forms of the Constitution, and recording books, to-morrow.—En. Herald.]

Monday, January 22, 1844.

Hoke, Jan. 13th.—Mr. Giddings wished to make a personal explanation in relation to a matter which appeared in the Globe, but the House would not consent. Mr. Dean, on leaves offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on elections to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the elections for President and Vice President shall be held on the same day throughout all the States. A resolution offered by Mr. Hughes was also adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information in relation to the manufacture and use of hemp.

Mr. Wilkins made a report in relation to the District, accompanied by a bill to extend the law of '93 to that territory, and also to repeal certain laws—the laws we presume under which a free man of color when arrested as a slave, is obliged to prove his freedom, or be sold for jail fees. Mr. Saunders from the same Committee made a minority report. The former bill was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Brinkerhoff offered a resolution, which was laid over one day until the rule; calling upon the Secretary to report a list of the names of all the officers of the navy below the rank of midshipman, specifying grade, age, and residence, the time when engaged in active service, and other particulars, of importance. We trust the resolution may pass.

The report of the Select Committee on Rules, then came up, Mr. Belser being entitled to the floor. He proceeded to argue at some length, against the right of petition as claimed by Northern men. As to this right of petition, the thing depended upon volition. The people out of doors might petition, but the Representatives on the floor had just as much right to reject their petitions, as they had to present them; that is, if we understand him, the people have a right to enter the Hall of their Representatives, but their representatives also have the right to shut the door in their faces!

Mr. Belser then complimented Mr. Adams.—He always listened to him with delight, however much he might differ with him on this question. Mr. A. occupied the same position in relation to the question, that his father occupied at the time he signed the Declaration of Independence, and to some extent became a party to this contract. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Beardsley), had expressed his opinion, that under an amendment of the Constitution, slavery might be abolished, and yet this Union be preserved.—Let him not lay this flattering unction to his soul. If a bill looking to such an object, should pass this Congress, and Southern members should remain on this floor, they would have to call on rocks and mountains to cover them, and hide them from the indignation of the people. There was but one way of accomplishing such an object—dissolution. They could not get rid of the representation of slavery, except by the right of revolution! And this too, though the states have a right under the Constitution, to amend that instrument in this particular. Mr. B. thought some of the remarks of Mr. Davis, of New York, forcible, with others he disagreed. What must become of the slave population, if turned loose? And we might ask, what is to become of them if held fast? Mr. B. considered the views of the gentleman from New York, no better than Smith's and Binney's.

In the State of New York, both parties through their papers in Albany were competing for the honor of abolishing the 21st rule. Gentlemen contended for the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress over the District. There was a difference between exclusive jurisdiction and unlimited power, and that had not been adverted to. There were powers forbidden, and powers not delegated, neither of which Congress could exercise. By the way, where is the power delegated to Congress to enact the law of slavery? Can Mr. B. tell? And what is it, which is forbidden to Congress, when it is said that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law"? Can Mr. B. tell? He had been told that there were few abolitionists. He had been a looker on in Venice, at some of their meetings, and he knew that the greater portion of the North considered slavery a great moral and political evil. They of the South regarded it as justified by the laws of God and man. What could Southern men expect? The temper was raging round them, and they (the Northerners) would never be satisfied till they had wrapt this Union in flames, and inundated it with blood, converting it in a vast Golgotha. Mr. C. could not agree with gentlemen that there was no hope of retaining the rule. He thought the House would yet be willing to secure in this way the rights of the South. He agreed in the main with the sentiments of Mr. Rhett, but he was sorry to hear him assert that there was a growing hostility in the Southern States to the Union. For his own State, he disavowed any such feeling. The attachment of the people of Georgia to the Union grew with their growth and strengthened with their strength. The feeling was based on the conviction that the Union would continue to give to them their rights.

Mr. C. contended, like the rest of his brother abstractionists, that when the people had assembled together, framed their petition, and presented it, that moment, their right was exhausted, and then began the rights of the Representatives, who might refuse to receive it, or otherwise, just as they may proper. Let their Northern friends meet the question boldly in this way, and there would be no difficulty. He referred in illustration

to the districts represented by Mr. Giddings and Mr. Weller. The bold course of the latter had preserved his district from contamination; while Mr. G.'s district was sadly infected. The opponents Mr. W. should be thankful to him for his purifying guardianship.

Mr. C. thought it a duty of Southern gentlemen to stand by their friends in the North on this rule, who had sacrificed so much for them. The gentleman from North Carolina had thought it nothing more than fair to withdraw their Northern friends from a position in which they would fall under the assaults of their enemies. He warned the Democratic members not to listen to that voice. "Hear not that voice; rather listen to the advice and counsel of those with whom you will stand on other subjects. Harken not to the voice of the gentleman from North Carolina." We suppose if any of the Services should fall, their Southern masters may be pleased to give them another kind of overhauling.

Mr. Cobb appealed to the Southern members to stand firm and united, called upon the Democracy not to waver, said that if the petitions were barely received, it would be an entering wedge. "If they accorded to these people, the mere pitiful humiliating grant of favor, to have their petitions placed upon the table, without any action at all," it would not be the end of it. We agree with Mr. Cobb, that it would be just such a "pitiful, humiliating grant of favor as he represents it, and therefore, for one, we will have none of it. By and by we shall send men there to legislate, and not to dispute whether the petitions of the people shall be kicked out of doors, or thrown in the "limbo of vanities."

The morning hour cut short Mr. Cobb's remarks, and the House then again considered the subject of the Western Waters.

Mr. Jameson deprecated the sectional spirit which had been manifested in this discussion.—He proceeded to show what injustice had been done the West, in neglecting its navigation; ridiculed the idea of a home-market; denounced the tariff; exploded the abstractions of strict constructionism; vindicated the Democracy; and regretted the introduction of party spirit in a debate on such a subject.

The time having expired, the floor was given to Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania.

## Literary Larceny.

We do not know how many English works are re-published in America, as Americans: not many we suppose, for there would be but little chance to escape detection. But, in England, where the people are less familiar with our writings, than we are with theirs, it would seem as if Literary Larceny were carried on pretty extensively.—George Putnam of the publishing house of Wiley & Putnam, has prepared and published in London, a pamphlet on this subject, from which it appears, that the number of American books re-published in England as English, during ten years, is as follows:

Theology.....	68 works.
Fiction.....	66 "
Juvenile.....	56 "
Travels.....	52 "
Education.....	41 "
Biographies.....	26 "
History.....	22 "
Poetry.....	12 "
Metaphysics.....	11 "
Philology.....	10 "
Science and Law.....	19 "
Total.....	382

John Bull, we suppose, thinks it all in the family, say how.

"Who," says Mr. Simms, "in looking over a list of titles" (of works published as English in England), "that Quebec and New York, or the Three Beauties," was the same as "Burton or the Signer," and "Corteo or the Fall of Mexico," a reprint of the "Infidel," that "The Last Days of America," is no other than Mr. Ware's "Probus;" and "Montacute," only a new title for "A New Home;" that Mr. Muzzey's "Young Maiden" and "Young Wife," are translated into the "English Maiden" and "English Wife;" and Mr. Spurr's "Life of Ledyard, the American Traveller," is only made more attractive as "The Memoirs of an African Traveller;" (anon) and two volumes of his "Writings of Washington," in twelve volumes, are reprinted with the original title, and apparently as if complete! Dr. Harris' "Natural History of the Bible," "Bancroft's Translation of Heeren's Politics of Greece," and Everett's "Translation of Buttmann's Greek Grammar," were all reprinted and sold as English books. Judge Story's "Law of Bailments," was chopped into fragments, and appended here and there, by Mr. Theobald in his "Notes on Sir William Jones."—These are a few specimens. One more may be mentioned: Mr. Neal, of Philadelphia, published about 1830, a volume called "Charcoal Sketches," with illustrations, his name appended in full.—This volume appears entire, plates and all, in the middle of "Picnic papers," etc., edited by C. Dickens, Esq. 3 vols: London, 1841.

It is some consolation to these writers to know, that they have works worth stealing.

## Illustration of Party Spirit.

The Ohio Statesman and the Ohio State Journal thus describe the speech of the same man on the same occasion.

Ohio Statesman. Ohio State Journal. Mr. Tod delighted the His (Mr. Tod's) speech audience with his literary Saturday evening forward, open hearted, common place effluvia, pressing himself, out, that would reflect the cool, deliberate and dignified manner of Mr. Tod, whose very conduct in this State! breathes in every thought, presents such a striking contrast to the mad, raving, low blackguardism of most of the coon stumbers, that the very reference by such a speaker to their silly ton fociety, produces an effect equal to the most biting satire!

## Mr. Profit.

A letter in the National Intelligencer, dated Rio Janeiro, Nov. 19, says,—that Mr. Profit has taken up his residence on shore, and is recruiting and recruiting for his voyage of seventy days.—He will read his commission and be received and acknowledged U. S. Minister by the Emperor, on Friday or Saturday next.

And come home probably in the spring, having received only a few thousand dollars for this important business!

## Columbus.

We note little worth recording, in the proceedings of the Legislature. A petition from citizens of Ashabula for a Legislative protest against the annexation of Texas, has been referred in the Senate to the Judiciary Committee. The House has indefinitely postponed the bill to provide for taking the sense of the qualified voters of the State in regard to an amendment of the Constitution.

## Southern Literary Messenger.

We have received the January number of this excellent periodical. B. B. Minor, editor and proprietor, enters upon the new year with high hopes of success. The contributors to the work are generally writers of high rank in our literature. Some of the articles in the present number, are very good; and most of them possess much merit.

The Messenger is not exempt from the fault so characteristic of Reviews and Magazines, everywhere—a disposition to localize Literature, and to regard with jealous hostility the writings of foreigners. The Frenchman believes that the true temple of Science stands in Paris; the Englishman will have it, that the Jerusalem where men ought to worship, is in the neighborhood of St. James; the American is laboring hard to build an altar for himself in his own country. The literary world, like the religious, is divided into Jewish sects, with this difference, that the divisions of the former are sectional—partisan. Nothing can equal the narrowness of view, the bigotry, the rancor, with which some English Reviews are apt to speak of American Literature, except the tone of defiance, the bitterness, the rank jealousy which in turn characterize the periodical press of this country in its notices of English writers.

The local views and jealousies, and absolute hatred which have always more or less marked the intercourse of the different sections of the Literary world, sufficiently show, that something more than the culture of intellect is needed, to abate sinister passion, melt away debasing prejudice, breathe into the mind the spirit of magnanimity, and expand the heart with true philanthropy. Literature should not be local; Literary men should not be bigots. No matter under what skies born, they should feel like brethren laboring in a common field. And such would be their feeling, if they understood their mission—if they were devoted to the instruction and elevation of the human family, instead of seeking their own glorification—if they were actuated by Philanthropy, and not an exclusive personal Ambition. Every man of genius is an apostle sent by God, to arouse and illumine the minds of others, and so to qualify them for a higher enjoyment of the gifts of the Great Father, and a better performance of the duties he has assigned them. Shall he prostitute his talents by warring upon his fellow apostles? Shall he limit the spirit of his inspiration, to times and places, laboring to exalt Literature in one place, and depress it in another, Nationalities, that which should be Universal?

We are aware of the injustice done this country by foreign writers—their depreciation of its genius, their contempt of its taste, their reluctance to acknowledge that any good thing can come out of Nazareth.

Shall we be unjust because they are—repaying contempt with contempt, sneers with sneers, denunciations with denunciations? Can any good arise from this collision of depraved passions? What if they do not acknowledge our claims, even when well founded? They do more harm to themselves than to us. What matters it to them, when in triumph, "who reads an American book," so long as every year American books are re-published among them, and are winning popular regard? It is a small business to allow ourselves to be fretted at these trifles, and to fall into the same narrow and unfriendly way of speaking of them. One thing we can do: we can demonstrate that, if we have less genius, we at least have more magnanimity than they have.

But such is not the spirit of our literary men. Railing for railing, taunt for taunt, is their motto; and so comes to pass that they are fast falling into the same narrow views, and petty jealousies, and unbecoming self-sufficiency, which have marred the characters of literary men in every country.

There are two articles in the Messenger, which are especially censurable under this aspect—one on "International Copyright Law," by W. G. Simms; the other on "Cheap Literature," by a Southerner; the first ably written, but in no good spirit; the second deficient alike in taste and temper. There is something in the nature or circumstances of Southern mind which peculiarly disposes it to run into sectionalism. It is addicted to exclusiveness—"Stand thou there, I am more holy than thou!" is its language. It would localize everything, politics, science, taste, and literature. And as a natural consequence, it is apt to view with hostile sentiments, whatever is foreign. Against England especially, as the nation with whom our intercourse is most intimate, and the influence of whose literature is most decided in this country, it wages unrelenting war.—We cannot think such a disposition favorable to high literary attainment. It contracts the sphere of science, and leads to the habit of measuring ourselves by ourselves, which naturally results in a dwarfing of the intellectual powers. No man can make progress, who revolves around himself.

## Statistics of Education.

The statistics of ignorance in the four principal sections of this country, present facts worthy of reflection. The number and proportion of white persons over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write, are as follows.

Free White Population	Unable to read & write	Proportion
6,603,271	77,818	1 in 85
2,938,672	105,988	1 in 274
2,313,222	183,186	1 in 124
2,626,830	134,354	1 in 19

The view thus presented is the more remarkable, when it is recollected that the Western free States and a portion of the Atlantic free States, contain a vast immigrant population from abroad, while the Atlantic slave States have the responsibility of educating chiefly their own, native population.

The proportionate amount of ignorance in the Western slave States is far greater than would appear from the foregoing statistics. Thus, for example, the number of white persons over 20 unable to read or write, reported in Louisiana and Mississippi, is only about 13,000; while that in Kentucky, with a white population only two-fifths greater, is 40,000. Taking the same proportion for those States as Kentucky, in which the people are certainly as generally educated, there should be 24,000 adults in them, unable to read or write. Besides, while but 13,000 of this class are reported, the census shows that there are but 17,600 scholars of every grade, at public and private schools, in those States, while the number of children in them between 5 and 15, amounts to 90,000. The same remarks we doubt not, are true, to a certain extent, of all the States. The whole amount of ignorance is not shown by statistics.

We generally leave the reader to find for himself the good things in our paper, if there be any. But, to-day, we would call particular attention to the article on our third page, entitled "The Beggar Post."

## Cheap Literature.

The "Southern" writing in the Southern Literary Messenger, on the baleful effects of "Cheap Literature," supposes that it really tends to diffuse ignorance rather than knowledge among the people. "By the recent census," it says, "it was ascertained that there were in the United States 540,000 free white persons over the age of 20 years, unable to read or write; and it was further proven by the same document, that 45,000 of these were to be found in the State of New York, the very centre and focus of this cheap publication."

This allusion is unfortunate for the writer's purposes. Virginia, with a white population, not even one third of that of New York, contains 58,000 white persons over 20 who can neither read nor write, beside nearly the whole mass of its laboring or slave population. That is the proportion of white persons over 20 who cannot read or write in

New York,..... 1 in 84  
Virginia,..... 1 in 12

Of the white population! And yet Virginia has enjoyed comparative exemption from the noxious effects of Cheap Literature!

Tennessee Legislature.—The Nashville Whig, of Tuesday, says:—

"The House have rescinded the resolution to adjourn to-day *ad sine die*. On Saturday the vote on the bill ceding to the United States that portion of the State of Tennessee lying east of the Cumberland mountains, was considered, and the bill rejected."

Tuesday, January 23, 1844.

## Justice in Tennessee.

Some time since, there came to our residence a young colored woman; whose husband had been arrested in Nashville, and cast into jail, on suspicion of being a runaway slave. She showed us a letter which she had received, dated Nov. 12th, from which we extract the following:

"I remain in prison yet and don't know when I shall get out. The people of this place took me up, on suspicion of being a runaway from some person in the lower country. But they have not found any one to claim me, and never will. My lawyer came to see me three times, and offered to attend my case for fifty dollars, but I had no money to offer; so I have not seen him since. I have been in prison so long, that my prison fees amount to a hundred dollars or more, and they say that if I am in prison twelve months, I will be sold out for jail fees."

His name is Alfred Peeltet—married only a few months—had been running on the river or the last years. His wife was much distressed, and wanted to know what could be done. We advised her to get a copy of his "free papers" from the Clerk in Cincinnati, and we would do all we could. We opened at once a correspondence with highly respectable lawyers in Nashville, and forwarded the papers. Their answer was, that they had examined Peeltet, and did not believe he was free—that his story was contradictory—that some person there said that he once belonged to a lady in Louisiana. They therefore thought him not worthy of the attention bestowed on him. He will soon fees said amounted to \$98, and he would soon be sold to pay them.—No claimant had appeared—and it was clear that he was still retained on mere suspicion. We forwarded another letter, asking them whether by the payment of his jail fees he could be released; and if so, whether the business could be transacted by correspondence. In answer they say—that "there seems to be no doubt that he can be proved a slave, but he cannot be sold before the month of April next. The fees will amount to something like \$200; but he cannot be released by paying them, as our laws require that he should be sold for what he will bring, and if he sells for more than the jail fees, the remainder goes to the county."

The facts then, are these: Alfred Peeltet, a man who has been running on the Western waters the last ten years, and has his free papers recorded in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, was seized last April in Nashville, on suspicion of being a runaway, and cast into jail, where he has lain ever since: "there seems to be no doubt that he can be proven a slave," though no person has appeared to claim him, during the eight or nine months he has been incarcerated, and no proof on this point has been offered: he is to be kept in jail till next April, when his fees will amount to \$200, and when he is to be sold for the highest price he will bring, the surplus above \$200, going to the county; and all this in the teeth of the free papers, bearing the broad seal of Ohio—without a claimant—without a single particle of evidence to prove that he is a slave, but on a bare suspicion, and because, it seems that he is!

Such are the atrocities of slaveholding law, such its cool disregard of the authority of the free State of Ohio. This colored man was a resident in this state, and has the certificate of his freedom, stamped with its seal. And yet, mere hearsay, and suspicion, and an *ad sine die* are to weigh more with the slaveholders of Nashville, than the official act of the sovereign state of Ohio; and the man whom she is bound by every regard to her own honor to protect, is to be sold into eternal slavery, to pay his jail fees, and to pay the county a bonus for depriving him of his Liberty!

The case of Alfred Peeltet, is but one of many of the same kind.

## Congress.

SENATE, Jan. 13. Several reports from the different Departments were laid before the Senate. A great many petitions and memorials were presented, and the Senate then went into Executive session. The nomination of Mr. HENSHAW, it is understood, was rejected by a very heavy vote.

HOUSE, Jan. 13. An attempt was made to bind a suspension of the rules, in order to bring to a close the debate on the Western Waters, but it failed. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the amount disbursed in each state, from 1834 to 1843 inclusive, for fortifications, public debt, pensions, internal improvements, &c., was laid over under the rules; as was also a resolution offered by Mr. Adams, calling upon the President for information concerning any complaint of the Texas Government, against our Government on account of aggression upon her territory. And a resolution offered by Mr. Dana, was disposed of in the same way: it proposed an amendment to the Constitution, so as to give to any state, the right, if it saw proper, to authorize the people to vote directly for President and Vice-President.







(Continued from 1st page.)

education, when their services in the field are needed, they are not sent, and their resignations are not accepted. It has been stated, on good authority, that during the first year of the Florida war, one hundred and seventy officers resigned, and during the war between two and three hundred of these dandy officers actually sent in their resignations. Thus, after educating them, the Government is not able to command their services when most needed; and it is a notorious fact, that Government was much troubled for want of officers during the conflict with the Seminole savages. We would not be understood as saying or intimating that good officers do not come forth from this school; but we do pretend to say that we believe that the evils connected with and growing out of its ill management are of such magnitude that its perpetuity is entirely unjustifiable. If our militia has depreciated in efficiency, it may to a great degree be attributed to the baneful influence of this nucleus of aristocracy, which has already cost the Government more than eight millions of dollars.

The Senate yesterday adjourned till Monday. N. B.—The pay goes on, \$3 per day to the members, and \$16 to the president, who is, of course, a slaveholder. Before adjourning yesterday, the Senate rejected the nomination of George H. Profit as Minister to Brazil. He has however drawn his outfit and will probably receive a year's salary, besides a quarter's wages to return. It is not possible that a more unsuitable person can be sent in his room, though a more cunning, and therefore more dangerous man may be sent there to protect the American slave-traders, in that important matter. The Intelligence of this morning announces that Mr. Slacum, a Rhode Islander, who was green enough to suppose our American professions of zeal for the suppression of the slave-trade meant something more than a diplomatic flourish, and in consequence employed his consular power to suppress the prostitution of the American flag and papers to cover this trade, has met the doom that might have been anticipated, having been promptly removed from a place in which he failed to understand the wishes of his employers, and a more adaptable tool put in his stead. Mr. Rencher, late a slaveholding representative from North Carolina, is found to be just the man to represent the great American interest at the court of Portugal, and is confirmed in his appointment. The cabinet nominations, and that of Mr. Spencer as Judge of the Supreme Court, are not yet voted on. I mistook in saying the members of the Court were all present. Judge Story's seat is still empty, as it was last year, in consequence of his still protracted ill health. His advanced age, having served upwards of 30 years, and many infirmities point to the probability of the speedy occupancy of another vacancy. Perhaps this prospect may throw light upon the course of one of the Massachusetts Senators, Mr. Choate, who voted to confirm the appointment of the madman Wile, the favorite of the acting Executive, as Minister to France, and who voted against the resolution of his party, for the re-appointment of Beale as Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, the man who lately sold, to the slaveholders, the children away from their mother in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to remove to Canada.

The House this morning has granted the use of the Hall for the Anniversary of the American Colonization Society on Friday evening next. A few voted against it; but no man thought it worth his while to stand up and object to the continued holding up of this humbug as an object of Congressional regard.

A bill was introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed through all the forms of legislation, appropriating \$40,000 to supply deficiencies in the sum (\$50,000) appropriated the current year to the relief of American seamen left in distress in foreign ports. Mr. Bidlack concluded his speech on the Rules report. He was in hopes, he said, that the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett) would satisfy himself as to the constitutionality of the present rule, but he had not done it. He wished to oblige our Southern friends, and wished very much that they could agree among themselves, as to the policy to be pursued, and the support that should be given to those who will unite with them. If they could do so, he would forget the ingratitude of 1840, when a majority of the people in a great majority of the slaveholding States abandoned the administration that was devoted to them, in favor of a man who boasted that he had been an abolitionist for his youth.

Mr. Belser, of Alabama, followed for a few minutes, when he was cut off by the expiration of what is facetiously termed "the morning hour," which event occurred a little past 2 o'clock P. M. according to the almanac.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the reference of the President's message, after an ineffectual attempt of Mr. Cave Johnson to close the debate to-morrow at 2 o'clock. This Western subject grows in importance and interest, and the House evidently wish to hear more about it.

Mr. Tilden and Mr. Giddings, of your State have presented in an able and impressive manner, the views of the subject which belong to the Lake country, and which must have taught the House that the "Lion of the West" would no always put up with the neglect he has hitherto experienced. The first gentleman in his modest speech, contented himself with a speech of about five minutes, on the question before the House; which one of the members said was out of all rule. He was in favor of Western improvements, not as a Western, but as a National interest, and therefore he was in favor of referring the subject to a National Committee—the Committee of Commerce—rather than a Select or Sectional Committee.

Mr. Giddings went fully into the details, and the parts which he presented respecting the magnitude and importance as well as the peril attending the Lake Commerce, made the slaveholders stare well, and indeed, astounded the whole House. He said the people of the North-West were actuated by no local views, that they would fairly weigh every interest and accord equal justice to all parts of the Union, and they asked the same in return of their sections. The amount expended on the Atlantic, in making and protecting harbors, light-houses, fishing bounties, &c. since the formation of the Government, is almost incalculable. The American flag first floated on Lake Erie in 1796, on the Detroit, a schooner of 70 tons. Now there are on the lake 64 steamships and 400 ships, brigs, schooners and sloops. Arrivals at Buffalo in 1815, 395; in 1840, 4,061. Cleveland had in 1812 a few boats on the shore and an impassable sandbar across the mouth of the harbor. In 1842, the exports were \$6,851,848; the arrivals and departures of vessels, 5,014, of which 369 were to and from foreign ports. The amount of commerce on the lake in 1842, at \$5 millions of dollars. The whole amount expended by the Government on that coast of 3000 miles, is but \$50,000, about two-thirds of which has been expended at the Delaware breakwater, and but little more than has been expended at Norfolk. Observe that there are no harbors on the lake, from Buffalo to

the islands in the upper part, but good harbors in abundance may be made at small expense. The amount of suffering and loss arising from the want of harbors has been very great. The port of New York, 18 steamships, 18 ships and schooners, 100 lives, & at least half a million of property; besides three steamships, and 12 other vessels driven ashore. The works on these harbors were abandoned at the 3d session of the 25th Congress, and the implements sold, on the ground assumed by the strict constructionists of the South, that these harbors were internal improvements. Mr. G. maintained that there was but one side to this nation, and that was the outside. The people of Ohio pay at least one-twelfth of the amount appropriated for the navy, and for fortifications, which would be a million of dollars yearly, to build ships and forts, improve harbors, maintain light-houses, and look after the commerce and the sailors on the Atlantic, while nothing is done for the commerce of Ohio on the lakes. The shipping built in Ohio in 1841 was more than was built in the States of Virginia, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri. In 1842, there were 1348 clearances of vessels from the ports on Lake Erie for British foreign ports. On the Atlantic there were but 451 clearances for ports in Great Britain and Ireland. Men employed in foreign commerce on the lakes, 27,851; in commerce with Great Britain and Ireland, 6,015; in the whole foreign commerce, 36,771. Whole amount of foreign tonnage entered in 1842, 732,775; on the lakes, 203,844. Amount asked for the army, \$4,000,000; for the navy, \$9,000,000; for fortifications, \$1,300,000; for Lake Harbors, \$800,000. I cannot extend this sketch. It will not soon be forgotten. The subject rises in interest. Mr. Johnson, of Missouri, has the floor for to-morrow.

**Legislation.**

In the Senate 15th inst., Mr. Dancy introduced resolutions, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting all colored persons, no matter how light, from exercising the right of suffrage, or entering the common schools. The Senate by a vote of 17 to 15 rejected the resolutions, several who voted in favor of their reference, being opposed to their object. When it is recollected, that the majority in the Senate are Democrats, this result is highly gratifying, as an evidence of their determination that the Judiciary shall be sustained.

**The Shepherds.**

Every one must have been surprised at the disproportionate number of slaves on board the Shepherds, who were lost, when she struck. Slaves are generally robust, and good swimmers. The explanation, we presume, is to be found in the fact, that they were chained. Any one who has had an opportunity of seeing the gangs, landed on our own wharf, and marched in chains from one boat to another, will be at no loss to understand the fact above mentioned. What a horrible picture does this present of that system which traffics in the bodies and souls of men!

**Missions.**

From a survey of Missions in the Missionary Herald for January, we gather the following items.

The number of Missions sustained by the American Board of Missions during the year, has been, twenty-six—connected with which are eighty-six stations. Number of Missionary laborers sent out by the Board, 356. Number of native helpers, sustained by it, 130. Organized by these Missions, there are sixty-two churches, embracing in regular standing, 25,313 members.

There are sixteen printing establishments, connected with the Missions, with four type foundries, forty-three fonts of type, and thirty presses. Works have been printed in thirty-three different languages besides the English, fifteen of which were first reduced to a written form by the Missionaries of the Board. Copies of works printed by the Mission press the last year, 600,000—number of pages, 56,383,000. Total number of pages printed since the Mission started, 42,056,195. The whole number of pupils under the care of the missions is 32,000.

Such are the mighty labors of the American Board of Missions. It is impossible to calculate how much it is doing to spread civilization throughout the world. We regret to learn that the finances of the Board are in an embarrassed condition. Four months of their financial year have elapsed, during which the average monthly expenditures have been \$22,242, while the monthly receipts have averaged only \$15,929, so that at the expiration of the first third of the year, there is a deficit of about \$25,000. This ought to be. We regret to see any instrumentality which produces so much benefit to the human race, in danger of being crippled by the neglect of its friends.

**The Republic.**

General Duff Green has issued proposals in New York, for a new daily paper, to be called "The Republic." He intends it to be a medium of communication between the Democratic party of this country and the Liberals of England. He now says little, we apprehend, of the genuine liberals of Great Britain, as he does, of the real Democracy of this nation. The advocate of personal slavery is a beautiful organ of communication between the Democrats of the old and new world!

**Anti-Corn-Law League.**

The ship Switzerland, the last arrival at New York, brings intelligence that the Anti-Corn-Law League is lively gaining ground. At a large meeting in Liverpool, £4,600 was subscribed towards the £100,000 they have pledged themselves to raise this year. There can be no doubt of their ultimate success, unless they allow themselves to be divided by partial concessions. This policy is always dangerous to reformatory parties. If blinded by it, their main objects are always delayed.

**Manufactures in the South.**

A company of French gentlemen from Normandy, with their families and their workmen, came to this country about two years since to establish Glass Works. They committed the egregious blunder of settling in Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi, where they began to throw off the most beautiful productions. But, as might have been anticipated, they were soon broken up. Later, we are informed by a New Orleans paper, the whole concern was taken possession of by the Sheriff, and the works stopped. If they had sought some spot in the free States, where there would have been capitalists to have sustained them, and stores to purchase from them, they would doubtless have succeeded.

**Discovery.**

Another large river has been discovered in Africa, Northward of the river Jub, by Lieutenant Christopher of the Indian navy. He explored one hundred and thirty miles, and was assured by the natives that it continued to increase in length and width for four hundred miles further. The river is stated to be from two to three hundred feet wide, and sixty feet deep, with banks highly cultivated. These noble rivers in Africa will in time bear the treasure of an immense commerce.

## Meetings.

We are pleased to learn that recently Liberty meetings in Columbia were addressed by Messrs. King and Chase with great effect. In Dayton, on the evening of the 4th inst., the latter gentleman delivered an address in the Court House to Liberty men, and the following evening in the same place, addressed an Irish Repeal gathering. The editor of the MICHIGAN says—

"We did not hear the address, but have heard highly spoken of, and have no doubt from the reputation of the speaker, that it must have been eloquent and interesting. A synopsis of the address was handed to us for publication, but too late for this paper."

A friend writes—

"Mr. Chase's visit has given a new impetus to the Anti-Slavery and to the Liberty movement. I do hope that next October will not have so meagre an account to render as the last. There is certainly new animation, and we have had several accessions."

The anticipations of our friend will be realized, if he will continue to send us new subscribers to our paper.

**Subjects of Taxation.**

Gov. TUCKER of Mississippi recommends in his message, a tax upon "negro slaves under the age of five years." Possibly they may tax them by the pound.

**The Pomeroy Express Robbery.**

The trunk stolen from the Pomeroy Express, has at last been found, and all the money recovered, except a thousand dollars. The robber turns out to be a German, named Lachner, who had been making some purchases in New York, and reported himself as about going to Milwaukee. He has been committed for trial.

It is to be deeply regretted that so many innocent persons have been arrested on mere suspicion of participation in this robbery.

**Franklin Society Celebration.**

The Franklin Literary Institute commemorated the birthday of Franklin last evening, by speeches &c., in the Unitarian church. The audience was respectable, and the performances creditable.

**Tobacco.**

The Yankens of Connecticut are getting up an opposition line in tobacco-growing. They are raising, so says the New York Sun, large quantities on the Connecticut river; a ton and a half acre is no common yield.

**New Orleans.**

A New Orleans paper says that two or three police officers are now regularly stationed during the evening in the bar room of the St. Charles, to keep the peace. This is a significant illustration of the state of society.

**Copper Ore.**

Several specimens of copper ore, weighing about 500 pounds, were recently contributed to the American Institute, New York, by Walter Cunningham, of Copper Harbor, Lake Superior. It is supposed that we have territory enough in our country, yielding copper, to supply the wants of the entire Union.

**Currency in Turkey.**

A writer in the Missionary Herald, says that the Turkish empire is also suffering from derangement in its currency. We have a good many illustrations of the truth that money is the root of all evils. The piastre in Turkey was estimated a few years since at half a dollar; now it is worth four cents. The coin is chiefly copper, and counterfeiting is carried on to an intolerable extent. The Government, it is said, has resolved to introduce silver coin.

**Our Strength.**

The strength of Liberty men is in their principles, not their numbers. The truths they promulgate are echoed by the common sense of their opponents. In the consciences of these their cause finds allies; so that the effects they produce are beyond any influence which might be supposed to arise from their numbers. But such will be the fact, only so long as they shall prove true to their principles. Let them compromise these for the sake of a more rapid increase, or that they may win a popular man to their ranks, and they have broken the arm of their power. True, they may continue to add to their numerical force; but, that which made such force desirable, has been lost.

**Little Miami Railroad Company.**

The City Council have agreed to a memorial to the General Assembly, praying a loan from the State to the amount of \$100,000 to the Little Miami Railroad Company, on condition of a pledge of the net profits of the road to pay the interest on the loan, in preference to all other claims—or if this request be refused, to pass a law authorizing the city of Cincinnati to make such loan, provided a majority of the voters here shall agree to it at the April election.

**The Voice from the Prison.**

Your paper shows that a free man is now in our jail in Washington city, charged with the crime of being a slave under our laws, and because his kidnappers cannot prove him a slave, he is advertised to be sold into slavery by us to pay his jail fees!

This free citizen of our country has petitioned our legislators for protection, and to be allowed his liberty. You have given an abstract of the discussion of our legislators when a freeman's slave, and presented them all admitted that by our laws, free men and free women are taken up and advertised like stray cattle; if owners appear and prove them slaves under our wicked laws, such stray human beings are assigned to perpetual slavery; if no claimant appears, and the free man or woman cannot prove them to be free, (a self-evident fact however not admitted by kidnappers,) then they are sold like other stray cattle, for the benefit of some supposed master. All this is admitted to be our law, and our legislators gravely contend there is no hardship. I ask my fellow citizens if you are willing to be any longer responsible for such laws? Or if you dare any longer to assert that you have nothing to do with slavery? Let every man and woman in Ohio listen to the voice from our Prison, and remember that it is, O Christian Methodist Preacher, Baptist and Catholic, who have imprisoned these men and daughters of Adam for whom Christ died; stop your ears, a voice from the prison demands that you shall open your doors and let the oppressed go free. Shall it be said of you by Christ, "inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of these, ye did it not to me." Shall Christ in the person of his children send a plaintive cry from the prison, and you not give ear?

But it is taken for granted, that though the law as we have stated, yet it was not enforced. The last official report I have, is from January 1839 to January 1843, there were committed in three years to our jail, on a charge of being slaves, by our Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic preachers, 179 persons. A part of these were able to prove their freedom and were discharged, on paying heavy costs; a part were sent under some claim into perpetual slavery, and six, viz: one woman and five men, were sold to pay the costs of their wicked imprisonment under our laws. Among them were Hannah Green, and Jas. Green, (preacher and wife,) sold; yes, my fellow citizens, and by you (probably to separate husbands) into perpetual slavery, to pay the expenses of the wrongs that you, my Christian countrymen, inflicted upon them. I ask again, have you nothing to do with slavery? Let the voice from your prison awaken your noble consciences, and compel an answer.

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JOSEPH H. CURT, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed to the office of Chief Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Cincinnati, Ohio, and will continue to act as such until the 1st of January, 1844.

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